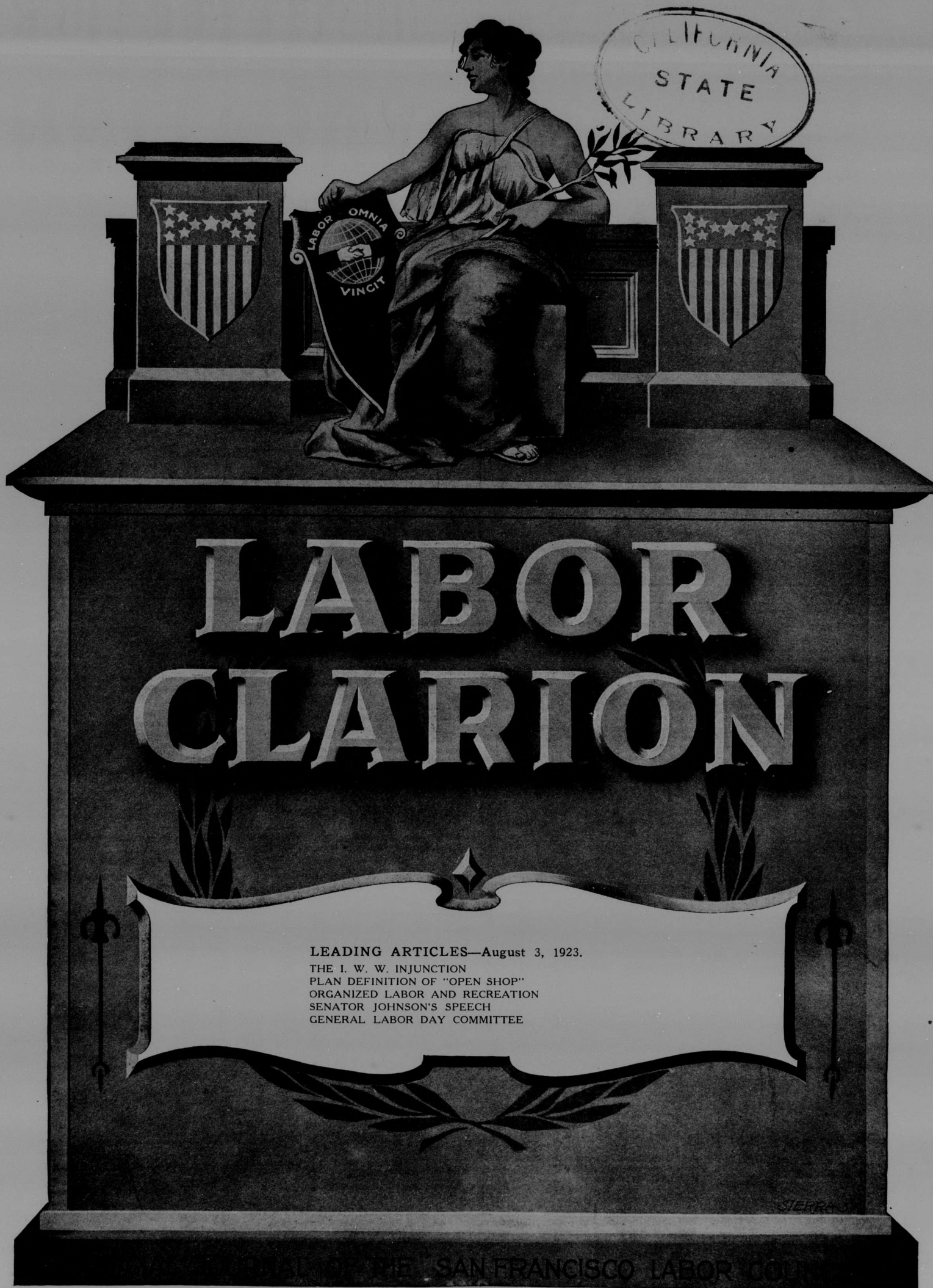


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LEADING ARTICLES—August 3, 1923.

THE I. W. W. INJUNCTION
PLAN DEFINITION OF "OPEN SHOP"
ORGANIZED LABOR AND RECREATION
SENATOR JOHNSON'S SPEECH
GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

SIERRA

THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3390 16th.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 194—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1923

No. 27

:- The I. W. W. Injunction :-

By Theodore Johnson.

Through the courtesy of J. J. Henderson, District Attorney of Sacramento County, a complete copy of the pleadings on behalf of the State of California in the Sacramento I. W. W. injunction case has been received, from which it appears that many of the accounts in the daily press as to the scope and character of the said injunction are not only inaccurate but altogether misleading, wherefore the alarm sounded among trade unionists as to the perniciousness of the injunction and its danger as a precedent for similar action against the regular labor unions is greatly exaggerated.

We were told in the first press dispatches that under the temporary injunction as framed the mere possession of an I. W. W. card would be sufficient to constitute contempt of court and subject the possessor to punishment by the Superior Court in any county of the State. This is not true; the temporary injunction, and the citation based thereon, as well as the basic complaint and petition for injunction, repeat only the terms of the Criminal Syndicalism Act and do not go outside the language of that act in defining the acts sought to be restrained. There is not a lawfully constituted and acting union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that in the least can be held tainted with illegality or become subject to prosecution under the State Criminal Syndicalism Law, so long as it practices only the principles and customs sanctioned by the American Federation of Labor. If, however, any such union adopts or practices any of the unlawful acts denounced by the State law, it must naturally lose its immunity as a lawful labor union and accept the consequences of its conduct.

The documents filed by the State government in the case are too voluminous for publication, but to afford our readers correct information as to the points on which the petition for injunction rests, the following extracts from the said petition filed by the Attorney General are quoted.

The defendants sued are: The Industrial Workers of the World, the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W., and the California Branch of General Defense Committee of the I. W. W., and a number of individuals as officers and members of said organizations, whose names are enumerated, being 37 in all. No others are named as defendants, so the injunction does not run against all the members of the I. W. W. in this state.

In paragraph II of the petition it is alleged:

"That the General Executive Board of the said Industrial Workers of the World, sometimes known as the I. W. W. controls the policies, appoints the representatives, agents, state district and local managers (sometimes also known as stationary delegates), pays the employees, and in all matters connected therewith represents the said organization."

Similar descriptions appear in regard to the functions of the members composing the General Defense Committee and the California branch of that committee.

Paragraph V alleges:

"That said defendants, as members of said organization and branches thereof, are, and each of them is, conspiring, confederating and co-operating together for the purpose of teaching, aiding, advocating, abetting, affirmatively suggesting and doing, acts of violence, commission of crime,

'sabotage,' and criminal syndicalism contrary to the laws of the State of California and particularly that law of the State of California entitled Chapter 188, Statutes and Amendments to the Code of the State of California of 1919."

Paragraph VI alleges:

"That said defendants, so conspiring and confederating, are combined and associated in said organization for the purpose of teaching and advocating the propriety and expediency of sabotage, direct action and arson, under the phrases of: "Striking on the job," "wearing the wooden shoes," "sab-cat," "turning loose the cat," "slowing down on the job" and "withdrawal of efficiency"; that said representatives, officers, managers and members of said organization and branches thereof carry on a propaganda wherein and whereby they advocate and teach that any unlawful act is justifiable; that the question of right and wrong does not concern them, and that said unlawful acts, sabotage, criminal syndicalism, destruction of property and the refusal on the part of the employees to abide by or live up to any contract made with their employers is justifiable and that said contracts should be broken without notice; that all of same should be done for the purpose of accomplishing a political and economic revolution in the State of California and in the United States of America; that said defendants in the manner aforesaid teach and advocate the necessity, propriety and expediency of said members of the working class to do away with capitalism and to take over for themselves all privately owned property; that they teach that said property should be regarded as plunder; and that the members of the working class in this country, as the army of production thereof, must be organized not only for the every-day struggle with capitalism but also to carry on production when capitalism and the present form of government in the United States and in the State of California shall have been overthrown; that said workers should organize according to industries so as to be ready to take over all industries and means of production and also take over complete control of the said governments; that said members are further taught to advocate that all of said workers are justified in temporarily attempting to destroy machinery used by employers for the production of the necessities of life in order to make such production impossible and to accomplish a complete stoppage of work in order thereby to attain the objects and purposes of said defendants; that said defendants teach, by word of mouth and by writing, the propriety and expediency of destroying all civilization as it now exists; that the destruction of property by arson or other unlawful methods is justifiable if thereby an economical gain is secured by any of the members of said organization."

Paragraphs VII and VIII, and first part of IX, are mere repetitions of acts declared unlawful by the State law and here charged against the defendants. From paragraph IX we quote:

"That many members of the said defendants have come into the State of California during the two months last past and have conspired . . . for the purpose of carrying out the said plans, teachings and theories of their organization, as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the said conspiracy between and among them they seek to cause a stoppage of work on the farms, in the

mines, oil-fields and lumber industries of the said State of California by criminal syndicalism and sabotage . . . that the same is done and is attempting to be done for the purpose of accomplishing and affecting a change in industrial ownership and control as well as an industrial and political revolution.

"That the said defendants have no permanent place or residence; that they move about from place to place for the purpose of carrying on and carrying out their said unlawful plans and theories . . . that each and all of said defendants are insolvent; that pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief; that if the defendants are permitted to carry out their said plans and theories, aforesaid, plaintiff and the said residents and citizens of the State of California, the municipalities thereof, and the state, will suffer irreparable injury."

Paragraph XI, containing the prayer of relief, reads:

"That the plaintiff, the State of California, is without adequate remedy at law to prevent the defendants from carrying out said conspiracy and from doing said unlawful acts aforesaid, unless this honorable court does, by its injunction, restrain the defendants, and each of them, from carrying into effect the said unlawful conspiracy and from doing said unlawful acts in pursuance thereof, as aforesaid.

"Wherefore the plaintiff prays this honorable court to issue its restraining order and temporary injunction against said defendants, and each of them, enjoying and restraining them and each of them from further conspiring with each other as aforesaid, and from carrying out the acts, results and effects of said conspiracy as heretofore set forth, and from further advocating by word of mouth or writing, the necessity, propriety and expediency of criminal syndicalism and sabotage, and from advocating, teaching, aiding, abetting, or affirmatively suggesting the necessity, propriety or expediency of the wilful destruction or damage to any property and bodily injury to any person or persons, and from printing, publishing, issuing, circulating, selling, distributing, or publicly displaying books, pamphlets, papers, handbills, posters, documents, written or printed matter in any form whatever, which contains matter advocating, advising, teaching, or suggesting criminal syndicalism, terrorism, violence, sabotage, or any damage or injury to physical property as defined in said Chapter 188 of the Statutes of the State of California of 1919, and from justifying, by word of mouth or by writing, any act of criminal syndicalism or sabotage, or violence, or injury or damage to property or persons, and from organizing or helping to organize or extend or increase any society, assemblage or association of persons which teaches, advocates, aids or abets criminal syndicalism as defined in said statute, or the necessity or propriety of doing any act of physical damage or injury to persons or property as a means of accomplishing or effecting a change in industrial ownership or control, or effecting any political change or revolution, and from doing any other acts to carry out said doctrines and theories, and that upon a final hearing of this cause that the said injunction be made permanent, and that the State have judgment herein for its costs and for such other and further relief as to this court may seem just and equitable."

PLAN DEFINITION OF "OPEN SHOP."

By International Labor News Service.

Anti-union employers are planning a drive to impose on the public their own definitions of the "open" and "closed" shop.

The scheme, which is fathered by the Open Shop Employing Printers Association of Chicago, is designed to make the public in general think as do the anti-unionists. In the words of Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, the plan "evidences the insidious methods used by the employing classes to shape existing institutions of knowledge and information to maintain their autocratic mastery over industry."

The open shop employers reveal their plan to a waiting world in the June Open Shop News, their pet publicity organ. In a letter addressed to the publishers of various dictionaries, they ask that the term "open shop" be defined in the dictionaries as "one in which persons may be employed who are not subject to the dictates of labor unions."

After revamping the old and exploded arguments that the union shop destroys the freedom of the worker, the non-unionists close with the suggestion that the dictionary makers write a new definition of "open shop." The letter, which could hardly contain more mendacious and misleading statements in the same number of words, follows:

"To the Editors of The Century Dictionary, the Standard Dictionary, Webster's Dictionary and to all other Lexicographers—Greeting:

Please list in your definition of the term "open shop" the idea that an Open-shop is one in which persons may be employed who are not subject to the dictates of labor unions. An "open shop" is the opposite to a closed shop. A closed shop is understood to be one in which a person may not be employed without the sanction of a union. Persons are employed in an "open shop" without any reference to their affiliation to unionism.

Union men are trying to project the idea that if a shop is non-union that such a shop has no right to be termed an "open shop." Open shop employers insist that they have the right to use the word. An "open shop" may be operated by managers who oppose unionism and provide that their employers shall not be members of or affiliated with any union or unions. On the other hand an "open shop" may be one in which employees are not so restricted. Whether the employees belong to a union or not they are employed in "open" shops as individuals and not as members of their union.

An "Open" shop is one in which automatic machinery is installed and the employers may get the full benefit from the use of such automatic, labor saving machinery. In "closed" shops where such machinery is installed the unions have the right to make laws restricting the extent to which employees shall be or shall not be eliminated. For that reason more automatic machinery is in operation in "open" printing plants in Chicago and elsewhere than in so-called "closed" printing shops.

An "open" shop is one in which the employees may enter into the spirit of the enterprise in which they are partners with their employers. If the employees see fit they may work extra hard or speedily in order to complete some specific task and be rewarded according to their agreements with their respective employers. In "closed" shops, the output of employees is restricted by the unions and members of the union guilty of producing more than what the union stipulates are penalized.

Let us examine the definitions contained in one of your celebrated dictionaries.

The word "open" means "unclosed, literally or figuratively; not shut or closed; hence affording access or free ingress and egress." That describes

accurately, the printing plants in Chicago, operated on the "open shop" plan. The shops are "unclosed"; their openness affords qualified persons access to them. They also afford the employers the freedom of discharging persons who are superfluous or inefficient.

The word "closed", we are told, means "brought together so as to leave no opening." Another definition is: "strictly watched." That is what "closed shops" are. All the employees are "brought together" in an organization and they are "strictly watched." They have not the freedom of movement or thought that persons have in "open shops."

Now for the conclusion: Since the unions refer to shops in which their restrictive rules are in operation as "closed shops" the shops in which those rules are not in operation may properly be termed "unclosed" shops. In other words, they are "open shops." If the closed shops are called "union" shops then the Open shops may properly be called "non-union" shops. However, if the employer of non-union help, wants to call his shop an Open Shop, to indicate that he is free from the dictation of labor unions, who among you lexicographers will say in your dictionaries that he has not the right to use that word. You tell us that usage governs the meaning of words. Hence, you makers-of-dictionaries, as faithful scribes, will merely record that the Open-Shop is one in which both employees and employers are free to think and do—what the Constitution of the United States permits them: to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, without restrictions by labor unions.

(Signed) Open Shop Employing Printers Association of Chicago.

LARKIN AS DICTATOR.

By International Labor News Service.

That James Larkin, would-be dictator of Irish labor, is striving to equal Lenin or Mussolini as an autocrat, is pointed out by the Manchester Guardian, England's leading liberal daily, in an editorial on Larkin's attempt forcibly to seize control of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The Guardian says: "Dublin has seen a small new outbreak of the widespread post-war malady of wanting to force other people to let you do them good without asking their leave. This time it is Mr. Jim Larkin who is as sure as a Lenin or a Mussolini that he can run other people's affairs far better than they do it themselves, and the victims of this latest outburst of peremptory beneficence are the members and elected officials of a great Irish trade union. Mr. Larkin is known to be a man of vast energy and enthusiasm, and no doubt he holds a sincere conviction that he can do boundless good to the organized workmen whose business he throws into confusion and whose representatives he throws out into the street. All these autocrats are like that. You have to be uncommonly positive about your own fine qualities before you can seriously imagine that a dictatorship resting on violence can be rendered any less vicious and noxious than old-fashioned Napoleonism or Caesarism by protesting that it is only seized by yourself for the furtherance of advanced political ideas. Mr. Larkin has had a somewhat rascally career, but not one that would quite have made us suspect to see him sink from the moral level of an average carter or goods guard to that of an average European Foreign Minister."

It is not necessary that a man possess brains in order to be a millionaire. This is not only proven by the lives of numerous American millionaires, but by an incompetent who died recently in New York. The deceased had been crazy for fifty years, during which time his private fortune increased from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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BRITISH STEEL INDUSTRY.

By International Labor News Service.

"The Lords of Steel have hearkened and have pledged themselves to end the twelve-hour day in industry. . . . Steel has made a wise decision."

So says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The Ledger is right, Steel has made a wise decision, if decision it really is. On this point the Ledger, in common with leading newspapers all over the country, calls for the Steel Corporation to make good, saying:

"The Nation . . . will not be disposed to wait for 'hard times' or the opening of the gates to immigration to see it carried out. Steel will be expected to act in good faith. The 60,000 men needed can be found if Steel wants to find them and looks for them."

Even the anti-labor papers are declaring that the twelve-hour day must go. Witness Munsey's reactionary Sun, which under the heading, "The Doomed Twelve-Hour Day," points out that the change to the eight-hour shift can be effected without great difficulty, as many practical steel men have demonstrated in the most convincing way possible—by doing it.

Britain Shows the Way.

Meanwhile, as Steel promises and promises to "be good"—some day—evidence continues to pile up that the steel industry can live and thrive on the eight-hour workday. Added to the testimony of the Colorado Iron and Steel Company and other former twelve-hour industries in the United States that they are operating with success under the eight-hour day, comes the information that almost the entire steel industry of Europe is now operated on eight-hour shifts. The few exceptions are in countries where the industry is of very small importance.

Particularly striking is the case of Great Britain, which has had the eight-hour day in effect since 1919. None of the men want to go back to the twelve-hour day and few of the employers do. This raises the question, "Can it be that British steel workers are different from American steel workers, who are said by the steel magnates to love the twelve-hour shift?" Labor men answer by declaring that the British steel workers are much like the American workers, who, they say, would be only too glad to put in a workday that would enable them to live as human beings, not as mere cogs in a soulless machine.

Even more significant in its bearing on the claim that the eight-hour day is not practical is the fact that some great British plants voluntarily introduced the eight-hour day more than twenty-

five years ago, and, like a certain celebrated produce of their land, are "still going strong." These plants have grown stronger and stronger with the passing years, under a policy which Judge Gary and his fellow steel magnates persist in solemnly contending cannot succeed.

Change Increased Production.

Not is this all of the story of British steel under the eight-hour day. There has actually been an increase in production. The change from the twelve to the eight-hour day necessitated employing more men, but it also was found that in the more modern plants it didn't greatly increase the cost of steel per ton.

Dr. H. M. Vernon of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board of the British Government found in 1920 that open hearth steel furnace plants gained from 14 to 18 per cent in production when they reduced the working hours from twelve to eight. On the shorter shift there is less wasted time and greater output per man per hour.

In most British steel plants work is ended at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoons and not resumed until Sunday night. What would the twelve-hour slaves of Pittsburgh, Bethlehem, Gary and other steel hells say to that?

With the eight-hour day has gone the organization of the steel workers and enjoyment of harmonious relations between employer and employee. For a period of twenty-five years there has not been a strike or lockout in the British steel industry, despite the many struggles in other British industries. The manufacturers, through their association and the men, through their iron and steel trades federation, have formed the habit of dealing with each other and both sides find that it pays.

Similar Results in U. S.

From the foregoing summary of how the British steel industry has fared under the eight-hour day, it is evident that Britain has learned facts that the American steel trade has scarcely begun to appreciate in the slightest degree. That a beginning has been made here, however, is indicated by the testimony of the Colorado Iron and Steel Company, already referred to. The Colorado Steel and Iron is finding that the eight-hour day brings results similar to these obtained in Great Britain, as is indicated by the following quotation from a letter by J. F. Welborn, president of the company:

"The immediate results, from the standpoint of production per man hour, and of labor cost per unit of output, were satisfactory, and where conditions have been comparable, it has been evident that we have lost nothing either in producing cost or output by reason of the change.

"At blast furnaces the labor cost per ton, immediately following the introduction of the eight-hour day with the increase of ten per cent in wage rates, increased slightly over one per cent above former costs. At open hearth furnaces it increased one and one-half per cent; while at our rolling mills there was a substantial reduction in the labor cost per ton.

Eight-Hour Shift Booms Output.

"Recent careful analysis of operating results between various twelve and eight-hour work periods have been made and show these results to be even more satisfactory than we had realized before. The trend of production per man hour, with unimportant exceptions, have been upward since the adoption of the eight-hour day; and in every department of our steel manufacturing operations, from blast furnace to the wire mill, our production per man hour is now greater than it was when all of these activities were operating on the twelve-hour shift. Comparing these results of the last few months with periods of similar production when basic rates were 10 per cent lower than current rates and the working time twelve hours per day, we find that almost without

exception our labor cost per ton is lower than in the earlier periods.

"Furthermore, whenever the question of change made in the length of the working day has come up for discussion between officials and employees' representatives, satisfaction with the change has been expressed by the employees. It is obvious, therefore, that our change from a twelve to an eight-hour day was practical and has been successful."

WAITERS MAKE GAINS.

After a week's strike, organized cooks, waiters and waitresses in Laramie, Wyo., won the six-day week and the eight-hour day. When the plan was first proposed, the bosses had heart disease. They said a 48-hour week is out of the question. But they changed their minds.

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ORGANIZED LABOR AND RECREATION.

By Eugene T. Lies, Special Representative Playground and Recreation Association of America.

When men stop playing they begin to grow old. When children stop playing they don't grow at all. All this is according to nature. The proof of these assertions is abundant.

But there is also a vital underlying relationship between the two that is worth while pointing out, and that is that the play spirit can be a saving bond of sympathy between young and old. The parent who has lost this spirit will soon be out of touch with his child, will simply not understand the youngster's desire to frolic, will, of course, not play with him. Then and there begins that fatal alienation to which so much of modern juvenile delinquency is due.

The dull, stiff, glowering public official is not likely to busy himself with the establishment of playgrounds in his community and he thus is denying the God-given and American Constitutional right of happiness to the children of his community. He, too, is a contributor, through his sins of omission, to the cause of delinquency among youth. And what a lot of such fellows there still are in America. They and those parents are the real delinquents. And we ask: "Why, O why, do our children leave home—and the home town?" Forsooth! Why shouldn't they?

Play needed as Never Before.

But what we want particularly to stress in this little article is this: that recreation, constructive recreation is needed in these days as never before, and needed on a larger scale than ever before. About five hundred cities of 8000 population and upward have at present something worth while in the community recreation line, but there are some five hundred more that haven't made a beginning or have only begun to turn a hand in this direction. The result is undeveloped human beings, restless, unhappy people, low quality of citizenship. It doesn't pay.

If adequate provision of playgrounds, athletic fields and community centers can cut down juvenile delinquency at least 50 per cent, and it can and is doing it in enlightened communities, then isn't it the height of common sense to establish these things and save 50,000 out of the 100,000 young people who now go through our courts annually for violation of law? Wouldn't it be a money-saving as well as a sorrow-saving and disgrace-saving process to cut down that proportion of youth under twenty-five years of age who now make up 75 per cent to 85 per cent of the inmates of our penal and reformatory institutions?

We are a restless people and we're living in a complex, strenuous age. Some writers raise the question as to whether our civilization can survive and they discourse upon the Revolt Against Civilization. The nerve doctors are crying out to us to calm down or we'll perish; they point to the 250,000 now in our public hospitals for the

mentally sick; more and more they are prescribing expressive recreation as a remedy.

Then there is in the industrial situation—the striking characteristic of which is the dominance of the automatic machine. Here is where the modern worker is so vitally affected. Have you read Arthur Pound's "Iron Man?" No? Get it quick! The nub of his thought is that the millions who merely tend machines and merely make certain motions repeatedly thousands of times a day are having some of their finest instincts of creation choked, and that where this goes on day by day, week by week through the years, the result is bound to be sour, restless human beings who in turn become incompetent husbands, parents and citizens—a pitiful degeneration.

Mr. Pound sees little hope within industry for a change in this condition of affairs and that, therefore, the only salvation, if human beings are to be conserved as human beings, must come outside of industry—namely, through leisure time pursuits that restore balance, build on natural talents, satisfy inner longings for intellectual, physical, social and art expression, all of which means recreation in the broadest sense and this implies the need of adequate community provision of opportunities along all these lines.

Workers Must "Get Into Game."

But, somebody points out that we have amusements galore in our cities and towns. Yes, commercial amusements in the United States today form probably the largest line of business going. Twenty million trek to the movies every day. Twenty-five thousand to seventy-five thousand attend a single big league ball game. But, listen men, not a muscle of these baseball fans wiggles or stretches as they watch the other fellows play—except possibly in the seventh inning!

O, we would not decry attendance at these professional games, not at all. What we are urging is the "getting into the game," participation, activity, expression, expression-physical to stir up the blood, squeeze the liver, fill the air pipes, beat the other fellow; expression-social in fun-games to mellow our nerves, enrich personality, make friends; expression-intellectual to broaden our minds, clear understanding, get the relation and meaning of our world and all that therein is; expression-esthetic to stimulate our imagination, make something beautiful in form and color, satisfy our creative art desires. I submit, doesn't all this mean more, man, the life more abundant?

Isn't that, after all, what we are struggling for on this earth? Money, yes, but to make possible this kind of life. Shorter hours, yes, but to give us necessary time in which to live this richer life.

Now, what's the best word to organized labor on this whole subject? Just this: Get into the game yourself. Keep and develop the play spirit. Keep it in your homes. Play with the children.

Organize athletic teams in your union, stimulate the other unions to do likewise, develop competitions between them. Start bands, vocal quartettes, put on shows, bring out the talent among the members.

"Start Something" in Your Town.

Look around the town and see what it has and what it needs in the way of public playgrounds,

athletic fields, school and other community centers. Start something which will fire the people up to make demand for the best and most adequate community program of recreation. Great oaks from little acorns grow. The ideas here presented may be your acorns. Take 'em, you're welcome.

Think of the great public service you can render to the boys and girls of America by undertaking community effort of the kind indicated.

And finally, remember that this whole scheme of things and the philosophy underlying it is part of a plan presented by the Community Service Department of the Playground and Recreation Association of America to the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in February, 1923, and approved by it. This article, therefore, is written to further the common cause. Our association is prepared to help with literature, counsel by correspondence and field service in the larger cities and under certain conditions. The address of the headquarters is 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, and the secretary is Howard S. Braucher.

Let's pull together, workers, for we are striving toward the same ultimate human end—a better, richer kind of existence here in our beloved America.

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AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Protesting against the employment of convicts in competition with free labor, the United Mine Workers of America ask the U. S. Coal Commission to investigate cruel treatment of convicts in Alabama coal mines.

American Relief Administration virtually completes withdrawal from Russia, where for almost two years 200 Americans have been fighting famine. The relief work cost the United States about \$62,000,000.

President Farrington of the Illinois Mine Workers blames the "ugly countenance of the American gunman" for the Herrin calamity, in answering a brief filed by the National Coal Association.

American Congressional junketeers in Russia have gathered their information from tours pre-arranged by Soviet officials and accompanied by guides and interpreters of the Russian government, Philadelphia Public Ledger charges.

Great Britain hopes to call international conference on the limitation of armament, Premier Baldwin tells the House of Commons.

Investigators of the United States Public Health Service find that many women in industrial plants rush off to work without breakfast. A large majority of them eat insufficient food at noon.

At the request of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Federal Trade Commission postpones decision on the "Pittsburg plus" system of steel prices until December.

Richard T. Jones, district director of the United States Employment Service of St. Louis, reports employment is awaiting thousands of workers in St. Louis district.

Criminal action against San Francisco building material dealers to protect the right of building workers to organize, is in view, Attorney General Daugherty announces. The dealers and certain trade associations are charged with conspiracy to boycott labor unions by refusing to furnish material to contractors employing union labor.

Charles M. Schwab declares in favor of the eight-hour day for the steel industry but thinks it will be a long time before the change from the 12-hour day is made.

Indianapolis trade unions organizing labor bank, patterned after Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' bank in Cleveland.

Hugh Frayne, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, accepts vice-chairmanship of the advisory committee appointed by State Senator Cotillo of New York to aid his joint legislative committee in investigating immigrant exploitation.

Michael F. Tighe, International President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, says that the campaign launched to organize the steel workers is directed primarily toward the elimination of the 12-hour workday.

Temporary injunction issued at Albany to restrain Ku Klux Klan and its sister organization, the Kamelia, from functioning in New York State.

New business and decreased cancellations of orders point to continued full operations in iron and steel industry.

Employees of New York City bank and trust companies joining Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union as result of organization campaign by union.

Several hundred additional employees in the open hearth department of the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Youngstown, Ohio, obtain the eight-hour day at the same rate of pay they had been receiving for the 12-hour day.

An industrial group in the British House of Commons sends letter to Premier Baldwin, outlining plans to take care of the unemployed. The letter suggests that public work be begun at once at a cost of £50,000,000.

Price of bread is going up in Washington, D. C., while the price of the raw material of

bread—wheat—is down to pre-war levels. Government is unable to determine the responsibility.

First formal conference looking toward the elimination of the 12-hour day in the steel industry held in New York, when presidents of manufacturing subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation meet with Judge Gary.

Cost of living advanced an average of one-half of one per cent in the United States between March and June and in the latter month it was 69.7 per cent higher than in 1915.

A. G. Pack, chief safety inspector of the Interstate Commerce Commission, sharply criticises the Pennsylvania Railroad for two recent accidents. Firemen and enginemen were seriously scalded. The report declares that the locomotives had been improperly and inadequately repaired.

LEAGUE BRINGS BETTER CONDITIONS.

By International Labor News Service.

Great progress has been made in improving working conditions in backward Eastern countries as a result of the international labor conferences of the League of Nations, says W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain.

In the annual report of the Federation, just received here, Mr. Appleton directs attention to a statement in the Treaty of Versailles, which emphasizes the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries." He continues:

"It is worthy of notice that great progress has been made in Eastern countries, where working conditions are admittedly much below Western standards. India has, as a result of the international labor conferences, reduced her statutory working hours in industry from 72 a week to 60, and in mines to 54. She has also taken measures to prevent the exploitation of women and child labor by prohibiting the employment of women and children at night and by raising the minimum age for employment of children from 9 to 12.

"Japan, whose hours of labor in some industries, such as the silk industry, exceed 90 hours a week, has just passed acts regulating the employment of women and children in industry, including the prohibition of the labor of children under 14, and has in preparation similar measures for the reduction of the hours of labor. Sweeping reforms in factory conditions are also proposed in China."

Mr. Appleton reviews briefly what has been accomplished by the four annual conferences held to date, explaining that the decisions of the conferences take the form of treaties on labor conditions to be ratified by each state or of recommendations, which lay down the broad lines that the legislation of each state should follow on a particular question affecting labor conditions.

The latest figures show that 73 ratifications of treaties have been formally registered with the League of Nations. Twelve countries have adhered to the Berne Convention of 1906 regarding the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in match making. Ninety-four measures have been finally adopted by legislative authorities to give effect partially or wholly to the provisions of treaties and recommendations, while 96 have been proposed and are before different parliaments.

The next conference will open at Geneva, Switzerland, October 22. The main subject will be the general principles for the organization of factory inspection.

Factory inspection is declared by the Treaty of Versailles to be of special importance for the regulation of the conditions of labor, it being held very important that all countries should possess organizations which are approximately equal in effectiveness.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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MEMBER OF

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1923.

What have you done with the old men

You've broken by toil and time?

Once they were brave and bold men,

Now they are past their prime.

—Berton Braley.

President Harding said, in a speech in St. Louis, that the "League of Nations issue is as dead as slavery." That indicates poor vision on the part of the President. There are many millions of citizens of this country in favor of going into the League of Nations, and under such circumstances the issue cannot possibly be dead. The truth is this country will eventually take its place in the League, it may be under somewhat changed conditions, but we will certainly go in sooner or later. We cannot remain isolated from the rest of the world as a Nation any more than an individual could hope to get along completely separated from other human beings. Modern civilization has made such a thing next to impossible and even partisan politicians cannot hope to defeat the natural tendency of evolution in this regard.

Prohibition seemingly cannot be enforced except by breaking of the law by prohibition officers. They are continually making searches and seizures without a search warrant. This is an infraction of not only the Fourth Amendment but likewise of the Volstead Act itself, as interpreted by numerous judges in litigated cases and by the most eminent members of the legal profession in legal publications. The finding of liquor on the premises or in the searched automobile gives color to the claim of prohibition officers that they had "reason for believing that the Volstead Act was being violated." But as a court has had the courage to say, and it is the real law, "a search that from the beginning was unlawful does not change its nature and become lawful by the mere finding of the contraband in the suspected place." And unless there were circumstances that might be reasonably held to make it probable that the law was being violated there could not be any legal excuse for searching either a dwelling, an automobile or person, without a search warrant. But our constitutional rights are being ignored daily by reason of the constant hue and cry of the dry politicians putting fear into the hearts of the judiciary, overcoming their inclination to listen to reason and thus falling an easy prey to the plea of the law-breaking officer. Ignorance of the law excuses no layman; if so, why should the knowledge of it excuse the judiciary?

Senator Johnson's Speech

The speech delivered by Senator Johnson in New York upon his return from Europe was well thought out and of the clever variety that is common to the California Senator. It indicates that the tour did not in any way serve to change his mind with relation to the international policies of our Government and that he is in violent opposition to the President's plan for the participation of the United States in the World Court. In this regard he has furnished the people of this country no shock or surprise, though the masterful arguments presented and the manner in which the sequences of the speech were arranged will attract considerable attention and lead to extensive comment, both favorable and unfavorable, in publications and on the lecture platform.

There is a legend of an ancient Eastern king who called a famous botanist and, with a view to learning about the flowers, charged him to examine and make a list of all the plants growing in the kingdom. In due time the botanist reported to the king the result of his labors,—a long list of flowers. The king inquired, "But did you find no weeds?" "None, sire," replied the botanist; "all are beautiful flowers." The king, with a view to finding the weeds, then called another botanist, charging him to list all the plants in the kingdom. He, too, in due time reported a long list of plants; but all were weeds. "What!" said the king, "are there no flowers in my kingdom?" "None, sire," was the reply; "all are weeds." The obvious meaning of the legend is that one finds what he looks for; and the result of his quest will likely conform to his preconceived views.

The story told to New Yorkers by Senator Johnson last week is in harmony with the legend. No one expected him to find anything that would serve to cause him to alter his political views. No one anticipated that he would look for any evidence that would lead to a change. The Senator is a lawyer. He had taken a stand and proceeded to search for material that would strengthen his case, just as all lawyers do. He did not visit Europe in the position of a student in search of truth without regard for the direction in which it might lead him. He was in search of weeds, and he found nothing but weeds on his way over, while there and on the return trip, and there is nothing astonishing about the affair. In the parlance of the race track, he ran true to form, and is, at any rate, to be given credit for being more consistent in his position than the President.

The American labor movement has repeatedly gone on record in favor of this country affiliating with the League of Nations, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has voiced its approval of President Harding's plan for participation in the World Court, even though that would be in the nature of the United States entering through the back door. There is nothing in Senator Johnson's speech, so far as we can discover, to cause the organized workers to alter their position concerning this means of aiding in preserving the peace of the world. Of course the Senator contends that since we are not even wise enough to know how to prevent child labor in our own country we cannot hope to be of any value in preventing wrongs anywhere else, but there is not much logic in that argument. One might as well set up the claim that because a man cannot run as fast as a horse there is no use in a man trying to catch a horse, but the fact is men do catch horses in spite of their handicap in speed. And we, in this country, will eventually stop child labor, because we are not discouraged and are not going to follow the policy Senator Johnson's speech would indicate he believes in, that of not trying.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Labor Day is approaching and every union ought to be preparing to do the thing that will be helpful to the labor movement on that day. This year the most important thing seems to be a demonstration in the way of a great street parade that will impress the people with actual strength of the organized workers from a numerical standpoint. The unions of this city have the membership and all they need to do is to turn out in the parade and practically demonstrate the fact to the doubters.

It sometimes is possible to get wealth, health and many other things without earning them, but there is one thing that no individual or institution can enjoy for long without earning it, and that is the respect of their fellow beings. Deception may for a time enable them to be respected without merit, but it will not carry them very far, and in the end they will be found out and cast into the category in which they properly belong. Every day indications of the truth of this are available.

A private detective in the employ of an electrical contractor in Anaheim, Orange County, arrested the business agent of the union and charged him with cutting wires during a strike. When the case came to trial the other day thirteen witnesses took the stand and testified that he could not have committed the offense with which he was charged because at the time the detective said he saw him he was in the other end of town. The witnesses were all reputable persons known to the Court and the perjurer was given a good lecture and called a coward. He should have gone to jail for a long period of time, and there is still a chance that he will. He evidently did not map out his frame-up very carefully. The fact that so few of these private detective perjurers go to jail has a tendency to increase their number. A lecture is nothing to them, nor is it anything to them if they are called cowards in open court. Something more practical is needed to stop this species of crime, and long jail sentences would seem to be the best possible punishment.

The daily press throughout the country seems determined to brand the new Senator from Minnesota as a radical and they are printing many editorials ridiculing him. So much of this has been done during the past two weeks that a great many people are now convinced that he is just a big, ignorant Swedish farmer and incapable of anything worth while. However, from labor exchanges that come to our desk from that section of the country we gather very different evidence, some of it from sources with which we are acquainted, and we are persuaded that the man is being unjustly maligned and slandered. He may not be the brightest man in Minnesota, but neither is he a Bolshevik or a fool. He is an ordinary Middle Western farmer, sane, industrious and progressive, a man who knows what the farmers want, and as his constituency is made up very largely of farmers, this means that he is in the truest sense a representative of his people. That is in harmony with our scheme of government and no one moved by American principles and ideals can honestly complain against the election of such a man. Of course he is not the same type of Senator that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is, but neither are his people of the same type, and they are getting the kind of representation they desire. That ought to be satisfactory to everybody who believes in government of the people by the people and for the people.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Rastus, are you a married man?"
"Nossah, Boss, ah earns mah own living."—London Answers.

Customer—Do you make life-size enlargements from photographs?

Photographer—Yes, sir; that's one of our very special lines.

Customer—Well, do one of this for me. It's a snap I took of a whale.—Bulletin (Sydney).

A speaker at a minister's meeting in Boston told the story of a negro clergyman who so pestered his bishop with appeals for help that it became necessary to tell him that he must not send any more appeals. His next communication was as follows:

"This is not an appeal. It is a report. I have no pants."—Houston.

The daughter of a certain strict-principled old deacon had attended a dance the previous night, much against her father's wishes. When she appeared for breakfast the next morning, he greeted her with the words:

"Good morning, daughter of Satan."

To which the maiden respectfully replied:

"Good morning, father."—Cornell Widow.

"Is your wife a good cook?"
"You bet! She's the best little can-opener in America!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Warden (to murderer in electric chair)—Is there anything you would like to do or say before I push the fatal button?

Thoughtful Murderer—Yes, kind sir, I would like to get up and give my seat to a lady.—Punch Bowl.

Manager—Where did you keep this diamond tiara which you say has been stolen?

Actress—In the box with the rest of my jewelry.

Manager (coldly)—What's it worth?

Actress—Oh, about a column and a half.—Sydney Bulletin.

Four and twenty Yankees,
Acting very dry,
Went up to Canada
To get some Rye.

When the Rye was opened,
They all began to sing,
"Who the hell is Volstead?"
God Save the King.
—S. Messing, in Elevator Construction.

Judge—Twenty years at hard labor.
Prisoner—All I have to say is that you are mighty liberal with another man's time.—Puppet.

It seemed that when Rastus and Sam died they took different routes; so when the latter got to heaven he called Rastus on the 'phone.

"Rastus," he said, "how yo' like it down thar?"
"Oh, boy! Dis here am some place," replied Rastus. "All we has ter do is to wear a red suit wid horns, an' ebervy now an' den shovel some coal on de fire. We don't work no more dan two hours out ob de twenty-four down here. But tell me, Sam, how is it with you up yonder?"

"Mah goodness! We has to git up at fo' o'clock in de mawnin' and gathah in de stahs; den we has to haul in de moon and hang out de sun. Den we has ter roll de clouds aroun' all day long."

"But, Sam, how comes it yo' has ter work so hard?"

"Well, to tell de truf, Rastus, we's kin' o' short of help up here."—The Kablegram.

MISCELLANEOUS

SONG OF THE STEAM SHOVEL.

I tear at the heart of the sleeping earth,
I wake the hills with my noisy mirth,
Through me the dreams of the world have birth.

Grunting and swinging, I lay my path;
The soft earth sinks 'neath the weight of my wrath;

The far hills shake to the rock of my laugh. . . .

High through the hiss of my mighty steams,
Clear through the discordant grunts and screams,
Harmony swells, the music of dreams.

Music of boilers, tested and strong,
Iron arms riveted, steady and long,
Steaming and dreaming, I sing my song;
Hear me, ye idlers, hark to my song!

I sing of the men who cut your trails,
Who span your rivers and lay your rails,
The man who tries and the man who fails.

I sing of the glory of work well done,
A night's rest earned at the set of sun,
A brave thing dared and a good fight won.

So I sing my song to the men who build,
Till the last ditch is dug and the last cut filled,
Till my fires are dead and my voice is stilled.

Till they scrap me for junk and I'm thrown away;
But I've sung my song and I've had my day,
And the work of my dreams and my toil will stay!
—Josephine Bowman Wetzler.

THE LASH FOR WORKERS.

Martin Tabert worked better after he was whipped.

This was the testimony of a witness at the trial of Thomas W. Higginbotham, former convict whipping boss, accused of murdering Tabert in a Florida convict camp.

Undoubtedly Tabert did work better after he was whipped. The lash, as it was applied in the barbaric convict camps of Florida, would make the laziest man alive work harder. This was what the camp bosses believed. That, however, does not excuse in the least the beating to death of convicts.

There are many in positions of power in our industrial life who believe with the bosses of the Florida convict camps that whipping men makes them toil harder. They do not believe in actual whipping, most of them, but they believe in using a lash which is fully as effective as a real lash. The lash they believe in is the lash of hunger.

So these believers in the lash, in the righteousness of coercion, stand for the "open shop," where men are forced to accept what the employer chooses to give them in the way of wages and working conditions. They believe in the use of the injunction to revent men from striving for their just rights. They advocate unlimited immigration, so that there will be a vast force of ignorant and unorganized workers ready to take the places of men who are fighting for a fair wage and a chance to live as self-respecting American citizens.

Unfortunately for the believers in the lash of hunger, the trade unions stand in their way. Organized labor refuses to grant that the use of any kind of lash on helpless men is right. The day of the lash is gone forever, it holds. Therefore organized labor opposes with all its might the "open shop," the tyrannical use of injunctions in labor disputes, and unrestricted immigration, which benefits no one save the lords of industry. And in taking this stand, it appeals for the support of every believer in justice, with full confidence that this support will be forthcoming.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Again death has invaded the ranks of No. 21, this time calling to final rest one of our oldest members, William J. Silver. Mr. Silver was born in New York December 31, 1847, where he lived for three years when with his parents he removed to California where he made his home until summoned to his final reward on Saturday, July 28, 1923, at the ripe old age of 75 years, 6 months and 27 days. Left to mourn his passing are Mrs. Jennie P. Meyers of this city and William H. Holmes, Los Angeles, cousins, and his many friends connected with the trade in San Francisco. While Mr. Silver has been unable to work for many years due to advancing years and minor ailments, the immediate cause of his death was cerebral hemorrhage. His condition became acute late last week and it was then that he was removed to the San Francisco Relief Home, where he was visited by officers of the union who ascertained that everything possible was being done to alleviate his condition, but in vain, for he passed away early Saturday morning. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Dugan at the Truman Undertaking parlors, in the presence of a number of relatives, friends and members of the union. The body was taken to Cypress Lawn crematory for cremation, after which the ashes will be deposited with those of his departed mother in an Oakland cemetery. The pall bearers were all members of No. 21.

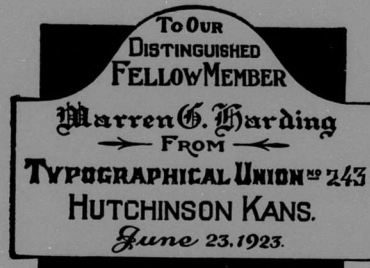
The Trade Printery, 340 Sansome street, is the latest addition to the ranks of the printing industry in San Francisco. C. S. Thorbjornsen, formerly of the Leighton Press, and S. MacLachen are the proprietors. These gentlemen have purchased a new outfit and will enter the commercial field. At present they will have their press work done in the trade pressrooms of the city. We extend best wishes for success of the new firm. They have made application for use of the union label in their office.

At a meeting of the general Labor Day committee composed of one delegate from each local affiliated with the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, held Saturday night at the Labor Temple, it was unanimously agreed that a Labor Day parade and celebration be held. Many of the largest organizations in the city have signified a willingness to parade, and many of them will be represented by floats. While many of the unions have had little or no trouble in the past few years, yet they realize that a showing must be made to convince the people of San Francisco, and especially those who have been putting up the money to further the un-"American plan" that the labor unions are still in the field. Representatives of the open shoppers have broadcasted, not alone in this city, but throughout the United States, the word that union labor is dead, that the labor unions have been whipped and put out of business in San Francisco and California. Labor leaders are determined that the best way to show these propagandists up is to make a parade that will dispel any doubt that the labor unions are not only not dead but as strong and in some instances stronger than they have ever been in this city. While it is possible that many of No. 21's members will have to forego the pleasures of a three-day outing over that period, yet it is to be hoped they will show enough patriotism for their organization and the labor movement in general, to be in the parade in full strength. If not alone to ourselves we owe it to our sister unions in the city, to crush for all time, the opinion that labor is out of commission in the bay district. Be in line on the first Monday in September and help swell the ranks of the marchers.

Wm. D. Williams, Chronicle mailer, last week landed a prize striped bass at Baker's Beach. The

fish weighed 19 pounds, was 31 inches in length and 20 inches around waist. Mr. Williams always known for his truth and veracity, nevertheless knew his "fish story" would be looked upon with some doubt so he had his picture taken with the "monster" and it was published in the Chronicle of Saturday.

Upon the occasion of the visit of President Warren G. Harding to Hutchinson, Kans., on June 23, 1923, which was in the early part of his present tour, he was presented with a gold make-up rule by Hutchinson Typographical Union No. 243. The President is an honored member of his home local, Marion, Ohio. The presentation was made by a committee and was feelingly responded to by the President. Below is a picture of the golden rule and its inscription.



C. Steltenpohl, for many years president of Cincinnati, Ohio, Typographical Union, who has been visiting his old friend Chas. Wolf in Berkeley, was a caller on the officers of No. 21 this week. Mr. Steltenpohl was very much gratified to learn that printing conditions on the Coast are in the fine shape they have been for the past several years. He left Wednesday for a visit to California's playground, Yosemite, after which he will visit in Los Angeles and Southern California points before returning to his home in Cincinnati.

E. J. Porter, chairman Daily News chapel, has recently purchased an automobile, and accompanied by his family left this week for a visit to Los Angeles and Southern California.

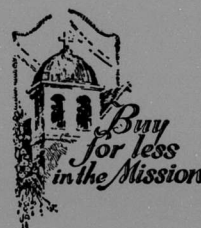
W. P. ("Pat") Davis, Daily News chapel, accompanied by his wife, left this week for a visit with friends at Sacramento, thence to Lake Tahoe and Yosemite Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, both being lovers of fishing, will spend several days at Tuolumne meadows where they expect

to try their luck in the streams and lakes of that region.

Orlando Beers, one of 21's true sportsmen, returned last week from a several weeks' fishing trip on the Navarro river and its tributaries in Northwestern California. Orlando reports fishing as excellent, his only complaint being that he did not get a full day's fishing owing to the fact that he caught the limit before he had fished an entire day.

John Dow, adman at the Daily News, who, accompanied by his wife spent a few weeks at Klamath Falls, has returned to his accustomed place and is telling the prize fish stories of the year. Mr. Dow tells of catching rainbow trout ranging in size from minnows to 12 pounds each. Of course the boys thought 12-pounders were some "fish stories" so John, to prove his tales, brought back one 12-pounder which he had smoked. They did their fishing in Klamath lake.

Work on the Chronicle's new home on Mission street, is progressing. The excavating is almost



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JUNE 30th, 1923

Assets.....	\$86,255,685.28
Deposits.....	82,455,685.28
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,800,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	414,917.52

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4)
per cent per annum was declared, Interest compounded
QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

completed, drillers are sinking a well, and it looks as though the new building will be rushed to completion. Employees are looking forward to that happy day.

George H. Knell, who with Alfie Moore and D. O. Gallup, the latter Bakersfield's delegate to Atlanta, are flivvering to the convention via the Santa Fe trail, writes from Springer, N. M., as follows: "Eating supper here—6 p. m. Having great trip. Met Ben Hill in Albuquerque and S. C. Chatham in Santa Fe. Wish to be remembered. We are going strong—ahead of schedule. Moore, Gallup and myself are in fine shape." Evidently that Gallup flivver is living up to the reputation Alfie boasted of after his recent trip to Seattle aboard the old bus.

"Jack" Phillips, proprietor of the Belcher & Phillips trade composition plant, left the first of the week for a couple of weeks' hunting trip in the wilds of Mendocino County.

W. S. Leslie, Daily News machinist, spent a couple days last week in Santa Cruz, returned Sunday for a new stock of supplies and left Tuesday for the Sierras with Gold Lake as his objective. Mr. Leslie and his trusty Maxwell are on their third trip of the year. First Calistoga, next to Yosemite and now for the big hills. Mr. Leslie is probably the best posted man on camping and roads in the jurisdiction of No. 21, as he has been an inveterate camper for 20 years or so in the Western half of the United States. One of his first trips was through Yellowstone National Park riding a bicycle. Next he toured the coast on a motorcycle and late years has found him driving numerous automobiles.

Ed Fitzgerald, the genial "floor manager" of the Call, is enjoying a couple weeks in the neighborhood of Grass Valley.

C. H. Williams, proprietor of the Williams Printing Co., is absent from his office on a month's vacation.

B. G. F. ("Bud") Hill, well known in San Francisco and Western United States, and who a year or so ago took unto himself a wife, has settled in the bay region for the balance of his life. "Bud" says that after many years of rambling he found no place quite so good as the bay region, and consequently has just purchased a home at 1220 Parker street, Berkeley, where he expects to be "at home" to his many friends in the near future.

Supervisor Mary Margaret Morgan, who among her many activities finds time to engage in the printing business, has just acquired new quarters for her office in the new building located at 619 California street. Supervisor Morgan is adding new equipment to her plant in the new quarters, and with her force of competent union employees will soon be in shape to handle her fast-increasing business. The plant was formerly located at 144 Second street.

The Daily Pacific Builder, which has been located at 560 Mission street for a number of years, has moved to 818 Mission street, where they have acquired better quarters.

Wolff's Printery is another of the offices under

the jurisdiction of No. 21 which has recently moved into better quarters. For years this office has been at 1869 Post street and has moved to 1872 Post street.

A. J. Clark, of the Mergenthaler Co., left this week for a three months' vacation and visit with his family and friends in St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Clark expects to spend considerable time fishing before his return to duty on Sacramento street.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

F. L. DeJarnett (Simon Legree) of the Chronicle, expects to scatter to the big sticks shortly on his annual. "Frenchy" says it's either a vacation or a beauty doctor—anything to bring back his waning beauty.

Bill Trowsell, a Chronicle makeup, released his sub the other day and is swinging a wicked humpback rule once more. Bill lost track of civilization for four weeks on his trip.

Word comes from M. A. Blade, former Chronicle lino, now in Chicago, that he made a pleasant journey of it, going to Los Angeles, thence to New Orleans and by boat up the Mississippi river.

L. L. Heagney, Chronicle, passed a few days last week with Mrs. Heagney at Boyes Springs. He reports the weather as being the warmest of the year, the thermometer registering in the neighborhood of 100.

The Chronicle's old reliable, Frank Blanchard, stepped into the shop Monday, bronzed and smiling, after a fortnight of the simple life.

Sickness claimed Lloyd Nesbit early last week and he has been unable to work since. His friends hope it is nothing serious.

Vacation days are over for Emil Dahlke this year. He had two weeks, but says he could use a year.

C. M. (Chick) Williams, one of the most popular chairmen that ever officiated on the Chronicle, liked because he was just, as well as strict, in enforcing chapel regulations, writes from Forest, Sierra County, that he is enjoying a pleasant outing. Mr. Williams recently underwent a major operation and his outing is in the nature of a recuperating expedition.

Al Adams, Chronicle, was able to return to work after an attack of appendicitis, without having to undergo an operation.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple Saturday Evening, July 28, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Temporary Chairman George S. Hollis.

The minutes of the meeting held June 23, 1923, were read and approved.

The first order of business being the effecting of permanent organization, it was duly moved, seconded and carried that the temporary officers be made permanent officers. The chair then declared the following as the permanent officers of the General Labor Day Committee:

President, George S. Hollis; vice-president, C. J. Quinn; secretary, John A. O'Connell; assistant secretary, John H. Clover; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien.

Secretary reported that the city government has decided to participate jointly in the Labor Day celebration, and for that purpose contributed the use of the Exposition Auditorium and the Municipal Band.

Reports were had on the number of unions that have already decided to take part in the parade, and from the reports received, it became the consensus of opinion that the prospects are good for a great Labor Day parade. Accordingly, it was regularly moved and seconded that there be a Labor Day parade on September 3d. After discussion, the motion was adopted, with but one dissenting vote.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that a committee of thirty be appointed by the chair, 15 from the Labor Council and 15 from the Building Trades Council, to visit the unions for the purpose of influencing as many unions as possible to turn out for the parade.

The following were appointed on the Committee of Thirty:

For the Labor Council—John O. Walsh, John A. O'Connell, Anthony Noriega, John C. Daly, Don Stauffer, M. T. Doyle, Wm. T. Bonsor, George Bowns, George S. Hollis, P. C. McGowan, John J. Casey, W. G. Desepte, Hugo Ernst, Wm. Honan, John O'Connor, Ed Anderson.

For the Building Trades Council—John H. Clover, Dan Dougherty, J. E. Ricketts, C. J. Quinn, Peter Magnani, Harry Milton, Frank Lively, John Orcutt, Al. Haff, Thos. McDermott, L. Dohrman, Joe Tuite, George M. Cook, Dave Ryan, Edward McCarthy, George McTague, James Gallagher.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the District Councils of Carpenters and the Painters, requesting them to invite other organizations in surrounding counties to take part in the parade to be held in San Francisco.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the chair appoint a committee of three to solicit prizes to be offered for the organizations presenting the best appearance, turning out the greatest percentage of its membership, and providing the best appearing float in the parade.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the officers be empowered to select five outside judges of the parade, to award the prizes.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that pursuant to usual custom, the general expenses of the celebration be born equally by the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

The General Labor Day Committee adjourned, to meet again every Saturday evening in the Labor Temple, to receive reports and make further arrangements for the celebration of the Labor Day.

Adjourned at 10.45 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

JOHN H. CLOVER,

Assistant Secretary.

Rightness expresses of actions what straightness does of lines, and there can no more be two kinds of right actions than of straight lines.—Herbert Spencer.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 27, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cooks No. 44—Albert McGowan, Jos. P. Bader, vice Andrew Jacobs, Bert Covic. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed—From Bookbinders' Union, enclosing complimentary tickets to its picnic to be held at Fairfax Park, Sunday, July 29.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Musicians' Union, requesting that the dances held in Roesch Hall on Sunday nights be placed on the unfair list. From Janitors' Union, requesting the assistance of the Council in obtaining the increase in wages as requested by Janitors working in theatres. Wage scale and agreement of Waiters' Union No. 30.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Ice Wagon Drivers, Musicians, Picture Frame Workers, Auto Mechanics, relative to parading on Labor Day; and from Cooks' Union, stating that Delegate McDowell resigned from Labor Day Committee, and Brother McGown was appointed in his place.

The Convention Call from the American Federation of Labor was read, and it was moved that it be laid over one week; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Waiters' Union No. 30, relative to the release of political prisoners. Moved that the resolutions be adopted. Amendment, that they be referred to the Executive Committee with full power to act; amendment carried; 76 in favor, 22 against.

Communication from the Building Trades Council, introducing Brothers Lively, Quinn, Haff and Doyle to speak on a proposition concerning the Women's Auxiliary, and requesting that they be given the floor. The Brothers were given the floor and presented the subject-matter to the Council, and it was moved and seconded that it be referred to the Executive Committee; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee — Committee recommended that the wage scale of Cooks' Helpers' Union be indorsed, subject to the usual prescribed conditions. Recommended indorsement of Butchers' Union 115, and Butchers' Union No. 508 wage scales, subject to the usual conditions. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—Have settled differences for the present; will hold executive committee meeting in near future. Riggers and Stevedores—Are making progress organizing; members of employers' organization called a strike on water front.

Label Section—Will hold a mass meeting in the near future.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Convention Call of the State Federation of Labor was read, and it was moved and seconded that the Council send one delegate; motion carried. Delegate James E. Wilson (Teamsters 85) was placed in nomination. Further nomination next Friday evening.

The Convention Call of the American Federation of Labor was read, and it was moved that the Council send one delegate; motion carried.

Moved that the compensation for delegate to American Federation of Labor convention be referred to the Executive Committee; carried.

Moved to nominate delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention. Amendment, that the matter lay over one week; amendment carried.

Moved that the President be authorized to ap-

point a trustee temporarily to assist in auditing the books; carried.

Receipts—\$243.10. Expenses—\$186.10.

Council adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.—J. O'C.

VOICE AMPLIFIER INSTALLED.

To its many other attractions as a convention city, San Francisco has added the distinction of being the only city in the United States with an auditorium permanently equipped with an electrical voice amplifying system.

Under the direction of Ralph W. Wiley, chief of the city department of electricity, installation of a public address system, better known as a "loud speaker," in the Municipal Auditorium, was completed recently. It was to be used for the first time on President Harding's visit to San Francisco on July 31.

The system has more than four times the voice amplifying power necessary to carry a speaker's words to the farthest corner of the large auditorium, and by strengthening of the sound waves can make a speaker at the auditorium plainly audible to crowds in the Ferry building, many blocks away.

Eight horns have been installed inside the auditorium. Each horn is separately controlled so that the speaker's voice will carry with equal intensity to all parts of the auditorium. A master control makes it possible to amplify the sound waves according to the strength of the particular speaker's voice.

Horns may be installed outside the auditorium to enable overflow crowds to hear the speakers. In tests several nights an ordinary tone of voice was amplified so great that complaints were received from guests at a hotel near Fourth and Market streets. Owing to the arrangement of the building in the Civic Center, however, an echo is caused by using the full amplifying power. As a result, a speaker's voice will be amplified only sufficiently to carry to the confines of the Civic Center.

The system is the most modern devised to date. It cost approximately \$15,000.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Cleveland truck drivers have secured a one-year agreement which raises wages \$3 to \$8 a week.

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CALIFORNIA SAFETY NEWS.

"Recent Fatalities in California" show the need of intensive education in safety work. "Accident prevention in Lumber Industry" gives a concrete example of results obtained. "Engineers Should Welcome the Boiler Inspector" indicates wherein the engineer can assist in protecting himself.

"Three Fatal Accidents Due to the Dropsy or the Falling Habit" are examples of accidents that are due to thoughtlessness or carelessness. "Safety and First-Aid" is a notice of the first industrial first-aid meet to be held at Sacramento on Labor Day, September 3, 1923.

"Tribute to Commissioner A. J. Pillsbury" by Will J. French is a short statement of the work of Mr. Pillsbury during his years on the Industrial Accident Commission.

"Safety Information for Young and Old" is full of interest. "Elevator Gates" calls attention to the necessity of keeping freight elevator gates in good working order. "Preventing Dust Fires and Explosions" is of particular interest to the various industries in which a fine dust is produced.

"Reported Instances of Successful First-Aid Treatments" tells of cases in which knowledge of first-aid methods has been put to practical use, saving life or suffering. "What Is Safety Engineering" gives some of the difficulties encountered by the Safety Engineering Departments in industry.

If a business man paid as little attention to his business, as some union men pay to the affairs of their organization, there would be more failures in business.

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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

PLEAD GUILTY UNDER THREATS.

Federal Judge Jacob Trieber of Little Rock, Ark., has refused to cut red tape and order the release of Vurlen Orr and Luther Wise, Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad strikers, who confessed to burning railroad bridges on the advice of a judge who told them if they did not plead guilty their lives would not be spared by the mob. He then sentenced them to seven years in the penitentiary.

Federal Judge Trieber refused to release the prisoners on a writ of habeas corpus. He told them they could ask the governor to pardon them—that they should beg for justice so clearly due them.

Former Circuit Judge Mitchell testified that he advised Orr and Wise to plead guilty to burning bridges and take penitentiary sentences to save themselves from mob violence. The former judge is now acting as attorney for the workers.

The two strikers, Judge Mitchell said, reluctantly accepted his advice, after declaring that they were not guilty, and were sentenced to seven years each in the penitentiary by Circuit Judge Shinn.

Wise and Orr told Judge Trieber they were threatened with lynching unless they pleaded guilty to the charge, and again declared that they were not given an opportunity of a fair trial at which, they said, they could have established their innocence.

Former Judge Mitchell testified that Orr and Wise at first entered a plea of not guilty, but that the mob outside the court house, numbering several hundred armed men, uttering threats against the strikers, became so demonstrative that he feared for their lives and prevailed upon them, after considerable argument, to save themselves by taking penitentiary sentences.

This same mob lynched a striker at Harrison, January 15 last, and drove 300 railroad strikers and their families from the town. Officials of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad issued a public call for all citizens to "uphold law and order." The mob was the result of this call.

ELECTION OF U. S. JUDGES NEXT.

Election of Federal judges is the next step in the people's direct control of their government, declared United States Senator Dill, in an address to the annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor. The speaker said he would introduce such a constitutional amendment when Congress convenes this fall.

"Our superior and state supreme court judges must submit their records to the people at regular intervals, and what is there sacred about Federal judges that they should not be held to the same requirement?" asked Senator Dill.

"I favor requiring seven out of nine supreme court judges to declare a law unconstitutional. It requires two-thirds of both houses and Senate to override the President. Surely it is reasonable to require more than two-thirds to override both Congress and the President.

"We require a unanimous vote of judges, and the State of Ohio requires all but one judge before a law can be declared unconstitutional."

In referring to the movement against the primary system, the speaker said: "We not only must retain the primary for the nomination of all state officials, Congressmen and Senators, but we should work to enlarge it so it will apply to the nomination of presidents as well.

"The direct primary is another step in the application of the principle that the people have the right to rule, and especially to name the men who are to be their officials."

For when we look it in the face, it is an awful thought that we cannot prevent our real character from doing its work among men, and what we are, not what we seem, is that which is really influencing others.—Stopford Brooke.

PLEADS FOR LABOR PRESS.

In his annual report to the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, President Hall made this plea for the labor press:

"I do not know of anything that is brought into our unions that is discussed more for its unfairness and unjust criticism than is the public press. Every trade unionist realizes that he can not get much consolation or friendliness for the labor movement in the daily press of the country, and yet the only avenue of information that is most friendly, that speaks fairly for the men and women of labor is the labor press, which has the hardest row to hoe. I hope that the delegates to this convention, when they return to their home cities, will endeavor to stimulate an interest that will make it possible to have a larger subscription among the membership that may awaken a greater interest among the men and women who work."



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Walk-Over Stores are the only stores in San Francisco
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UNION-MADE BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS
UNION No. 290

HOW SENATORS "SEE" RUSSIA.

By International Labor News Service.

Congressional junketeering in Russia as a vacation pastime may yet come home to roost tantalizingly near the junketeers, according to a special wireless from Warsaw to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

This account says that a party of American Relief Administration Workers, all of whom have had from nine to nineteen months of service in Russia, are en route home and that they purpose to check up on the stories told at home by the Congressmen and Senators who have been giving the home folks the benefits of their observations in the land of Lenine.

Those who follow Russian conditions have been aware of the character of most of the Russian trips and they understand fully the close supervision under which tourists "see" the land of bolshevikia. As to this the Ledger account says:

"The Congressional visitors, they say, with virtually only one exception, limited their sufferings and privations to travel routes where international sleeping and dining cars are available. They report that only one man, Representative Beady, of Maine, reached the Volga, and he remained at Kazan only two hours, one hour of which he spent at the headquarters of the American Relief Administration, where he received a delegation with a memorial thanking him for the \$20,000,000 the United States appropriated. The other hour, it is whispered, he spent in bazaars and shops. Despite all that he expressed an opinion that the Soviet situation was not being properly stated and further said he had not discovered anything which sustained the stories printed in American newspapers.

"For that and other reasons the young Americans who have earned their knowledge of Russia are preparing to buy soap boxes in New York to tell their own stories of the methods of Congressional tours if the occasion demands. As these young men tell it, the Congressional tours de luxe were joyous affairs. The American officials, they said, were provided with guides and interpreters by the Soviet Government and did Moscow, Petrograd and Odessa over a pleasant route and were under supervision all the time."

DIVERTED FROM RAIL PROFITS.

Railroad financiers are feeding the people "moonshine" regarding railroad values to divert attention from railroad profits, is the suggestion of Donald R. Richberg, attorney for the shop men and counsel of the national conference on valuation of American railroads.

The attorney, together with associates, have prepared an answer to the many vague and questionable statements made regarding railroad conditions.

"The era of frenzied finance is not over," the attorneys say. "The Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads are completing the purchase of the Burlington road without the payment of a dollar, the entire purchase price—\$207,000,000—being paid by the public through excessive rates.

"The era of scandalous management of railroads for private profit is not ended. The rascality of the \$100,000,000 Cleveland terminals project, involving the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and Nickel Plate roads has not been fully accomplished, but a bad odor is noticeable.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission admits that under the valuations act it must ascertain the original cost of railway properties, yet it has failed to do so, and says it can not be done. The conference attorneys are seeking to prove it can be done.

"Why should the railroad executives find it necessary to bootleg 'moonshine' all over the country concerning these questions? Possibly it is the hope of diverting public attention from their own private profit-making out of public service."

NATURE TO THE RESCUE.

(From the Australian Worker.)

It is a wonderful experience to attend a labor conference.

Why?

Because it is so natural. Because it palpitates with humanness. Because you can feel yourself in contact with the tingling centers of life.

There is so little that is natural in the human world. At every point you are met by convention, tradition. It is almost impossible, save in some great crisis, to break down the barriers of artificiality that separate your soul from all the souls of men.

So seldom can you see your fellow creatures as they really are. Masks predominate. You move among disguised personalities.

At a labor conference it is different. Different entirely. Convention is ignored there. Tradition, custom, precedent—all the things that get between human beings and keep them apart—are left outside the door at a labor conference.

Thought is swift, speech is direct. Words are used in their plainest sense. There are no de-lusive subtleties. You have no doubt about what is said—have not to search for hidden meanings.

A labor conference is the place to see men and women as their true selves—maskless, undisguised. Truth and candor are heard there. Their voices are blunt, harsh not infrequently, but the ring is unmistakable; there is in it no echo of the eloquence of insincerity.

It is good to listen to a labor conference.

IGNORE MARKET FACTS.

With a decline in the steel market, Garyism is now attempting to make immigration propaganda by claiming that the 12-hour day would be quickly abandoned if sufficient labor could be secured. This claim has been fully answered by organized church men, representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish denominations:

"The plea that a shortage of labor makes impracticable the change from two to three shifts of workmen, affords but a meager defense. The shortage of labor was not the reason for the failure to abolish the long day two years ago when the public waited for such a salutary step on the part of the United States Steel Corporation. At that time there was appalling unemployment which could have been in large measure relieved in steel manufacturing districts by introducing the three-shift system in the steel industry. The task may be more difficult now than it would have been then, but a past delinquency affords no release from a present moral obligation.

"The forces of organized religion in America are now warranted in declaring that this morally indefensible regime of the 12-hour day must come to an end. A further report is due from the iron and steel institute—a report of a very different tenor."

STOP STRIKES BY "DELAY."

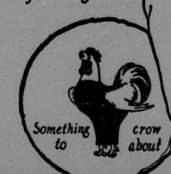
New York State Industrial Commissioner Shientag has failed to adjust the Schenectady street car strike because of the obstinacy of the company's directors, and as a solution for future stoppages he recommends that the workers be denied the right to strike until every attempt at settlement has been exhausted.

The commissioner did not openly advocate prohibition of strikes, but he smoothed the proposal over by the suggestion that a law be passed to "delay strikes." This is the Canadian and Colorado idea.

The street car company is owned by the New York Central and the Delaware & Hudson Railroads. Each corporation has a 50 per cent representation on the board of directors. The New York Central directors favor recognition of the street car men's union, while the Delaware & Hudson is using the same tactics it is applying on its locked-out shopmen.

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BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

More than 700 boilermakers employed in the shipyards around the bay struck Monday for an increase in wages. The Bethlehem plants in Oakland and San Francisco were affected more than any of the other shipyards, because of the larger number of construction jobs in these plants. The strikers are asking an increase to the rate paid in outside shops, which is 84 cents per hour.

Several days ago the Boilermakers' Union, through its business agent, M. J. McGuire, demanded the increase for the shipyard boilermakers.

The demand for the increase was ignored and according to the vote of the union decided last week, the men in the shipyards struck.

At the present time there is more work in the local shipyards than there has been since the war-time ship building contracts have expired.

Hanlon's shipyard in Oakland was not affected by the walkout because the men have received their demands. At the Moore ship building yards in Oakland there were only a few men employed, all of whom walked out. Officials of the shipyards affected by the strike, said that the men who walked out would be replaced.

AIR TRAVEL COMMON WITHIN 10 YEARS

Within 10 years airplane travel will have increased as rapidly as automobile travel increased between 1905 and 1915, according to the United States Bureau of Standards.

"The effect of the airplane, if developed as is expected," it is stated, "will be to extend very greatly the distance to which such trips can be made in a given period of time. They will permit commuting for distances of 100 miles, while week-end trips can be made from New York to the Thousand Islands; from San Francisco to Yosemite; from Washington and Baltimore to the mountains of Virginia, and from Boston to the Maine woods."

It is stated that the possibilities indicate an extension of the city's influence, with rise in real estate values and an increase in prosperity for many of the smaller towns.

VACATION NECESSARY.

No one can afford not to take a vacation, for health is worth more than money, according to Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., New York Commissioner of Health. "A vacation does not necessarily mean going away to an expensive hotel," he said. "Your dictionary will tell you that it means freedom from your usual duties. There are distinct advantages in new scenes and new faces, but these can usually be obtained at small cost at a short distance from home, if necessary. Many people get the best kind of rest and pleasure at small camps, where living conditions are not nearly so good, but the total effect of scenery, new activities, the ability to do and dress as one pleases is such that they return home mentally and physically in a condition to do more and better work."

MAY AROUSE DISCONTENT.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger is not enthusiastic over Attorney General Daugherty's permanent injunction against the shop men. The editor first makes this comment on Judge Wilkerson's order:

"This injunction was amazing in its sweep. It was more binding than any in our long history of industrial war. It silenced men's tongues, bound their arms and tied up union funds so they might not be used on the strike. More than 400,000 men and their officers were placed under its duress."

It must not be supposed from the above, that the Public Ledger opposes the injunction from the standpoint of principle. The editor is not interested in principle or the confessedly wrong done the workers. This is why he opposes the injunction:

"This action has the look of an industrial mistake, a judicial error and a political blunder. Labor's arm will be nerved for further blows against the use of injunctions in maintaining order and protecting the public. It will be dragged into the coming national campaign to feed the fires of radicalism."

FORCE OATH ON WORKERS.

The Brooklyn and Manhattan Transit Company is compelling employees to make oath before a notary public that they will not join a labor union, according to Patrick J. O'Brien, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

"To date, more than 200 men have been discharged for no other reason than suspicion of belonging to or intent to join in the fight for better wages and conditions," said the union official. "The company is also using dozens of so-called detectives to spy upon the men and officers of the Amalgamated."

"In spite of all this we are making headway on the B. M. T. lines. While they are watching myself and others they know, men whom the 'bulls' do not know are busy. Many men are enrolling by mail. If the company begins to shadow all who are working with us, it will be back in the hands of a receiver again."

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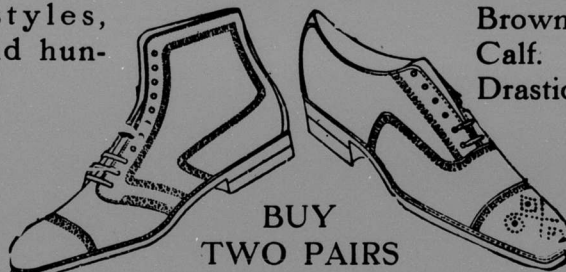
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: William Leishman, Charles Prosek and Charles A. Rivers of the molders, Charles J. Olson of the boiler-makers, William J. Silver of the printers.

Civil Service District, 241 Post Office building, has issued a call for 100 stenographers and typists for government service. Salaries range from \$1080 to \$1440 a year. Applications will be received by secretary, Post Office building, here.

Albert McGowan and Joseph P. Bader were seated as delegates from the Cooks' Union to the Labor Council at the meeting last Friday night.

The outing of the Bookbinders' Union at Fairfax Park last Sunday was very largely attended and was a most enjoyable affair.

Nominations for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Portland, Ore., will be made at the meeting of the Labor Council tonight.

James Wilson of the Teamsters' Union has

been nominated to represent the Labor Council at the Stockton convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

A new wage scale and agreement has been referred to the Labor Council Executive Committee from Waiters' Union No. 30. The committee will report its recommendation tonight.

New wage scales for the Cooks' Helpers and the Butchers have received the approval of the Labor Council and are now the subject of negotiations.

The Labor Day Committee will meet every Saturday evening from now on until arrangements have been completed for the celebration of Labor Day. The meetings will be held in the Labor Temple at 8 o'clock.

Efforts are still being made to reach some sort of an understanding with employers by committees from the Cracker Bakers and Cracker Packers' unions.

Organization work among the riggers and

stevedores is still being carried on successfully, according to reports of delegates to the Council from the Riggers and Stevedores' Union.

BY THE WAY.

Daugherty has come to San Francisco and his publicity department says he will end the boycott of union labor by the "open" shoppers. Presumably Daugherty is fishing to recover lost friends. But let us remember that the Daugherty injunction in the coal industry cost the American people about a million dollars. Mine companies and operators spent about that much, according to Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, for preparation for trials that were never held. Nobody need imagine that this enormous sum wasn't passed on to the public. Those who doubt it should look at their last year's coal bills.

Finally, Mr. Daugherty had to ask that all the indictments be quashed and the injunctions dismissed. Let his publicity department tell about that.

In the New York Times Jan Oudegeest, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, says Gompers has failed as a leader. With such a nose for news Mr. Oudegeest should have been a Hearst reporter. The distinguished secretary from Amsterdam will next discover no doubt that wages in America are the lowest in the world, that American workers live in the poorest huts, wear the poorest clothes and eat the poorest food and that the American trade union movement is just about shot to smithereens. The man who interviewed Oudegeest said he smoked a mellow pipe. He should have added a little detail as to the brand of the contents of said pipe.

In the election of Magnus Johnson progress scores a great victory. Reaction has been able to get little satisfaction out of the election returns of the last year. Steadily the votes show a tide toward progress. The important thing about the Minnesota election is the proof that it offers that the tide continues to flow. However uncertain and foolish some of the new Senators in the next Congress may be on international issues, the stand-patters are going to have something to think about on domestic issues.

Ex-Vice-President Marshall says that if the Presidency were on an eight-hour basis he'd like to have the night shift because then all the kickers would be asleep. The only difficulty is that Mr. Marshall wouldn't get the peace he craves by taking the night shift, because that's when the crooks are all awake.

LET PEOPLE OWN WATER.

Let the people own the marvelous water power of this state, declared the convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor. The unionists stated that the co-ordination of water power and irrigation resources, and developed under public supervision "will bring light, power, domestic water supply and irrigation service to the people of this state at much lower rates than private enterprise operated for profit, or isolated effort by municipalities."

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